

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

NO. 12

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE



AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is AETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unencumbered, ..	\$84,707 35	
Cash on hand and in Bank, ..	107,736 48	
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, ..	184,402 45	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	10,000	11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	27,500	28,875 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	40,000	40,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R., [3d Mt. Mortgage Bonds,] 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	23,000	23,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	50,000	44,000 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (1st Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	30,000	30,600 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	50,000	45,500 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	50,000	46,500 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	35,000	33,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	30,000	27,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	10,000	9,700 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	3,000	3,000 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	50,000	43,750 00
Atlantic Dock Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	24,000	22,140 00
Chicago Chamber of Com- merce, 10 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	50,000	50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	25,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	25,000	25,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water- works), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	25,000	24,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	50,000	46,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	33,000	33,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	16,000	16,480 00
Town of Hartford, Bonds, [1853 & 1858,] 6 per cent, annual interest, ..	60,000	61,800 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, ..	75,000	71,250 00
United States Coupon Bond 1873, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	196,000	196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	182,500	201,662 00
United States [5-20s.] Cou- pon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	233,800	213,152 00
U. S. Certificates of In- debtedness, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	4,000	4,000 00
U. S. Legal Tender 5 per cent, compound Int. Notes per cent, semi-annual in- terest, ..	50,000	50,750 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual in- terest, ..	100,000	100,000 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 pr. cent, semi-annual interest, ..	170,000	162,200 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	50,000	48,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent, semi-annual interest, ..	100,000	100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	10,000	9,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. cent, semi-annual interest, ..	25,000	23,750 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, ..	12,000	11,400 00
Wis. State Stock, 6 pr. cent, quarterly interest, ..	30,000	27,600 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. cent, quarterly interest, ..	31,000	31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 pr. cent, semi-annual interest, ..	75,000	56,240 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1864, ..	6,750	6,750 00
600 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 300 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, ..	60,000	96,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Wor- cester R. R. Co. Stock, ..	30,000	30,000 00
1000 Shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co. Stock, ..	10,700	12,626 00
250 Shares Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. Com- pany Stock, ..	25,000	24,500 00

MISCELLANY.

ODE TO MY NEW BONNET

Soft triangle of straw and lace
That curves around my blushing face
With such a coy, bewitching grace
No mortal man would dream your place
Was on my head.

Your airy touch can scarcely press
The shape from curl or flowing tress,
So light, so next to nothingness,
You surely could not well be less
And be a bonnet.

A bit of straw adorned with leather,
A yard of lace, a spray of feather,
Some lugs and a tossing feather,
These trifles shaken all together—
Thus you were made.

No esop with starchy netting lined,
No buckram crown projects behind,
But streamers flutter in the wind;
There flows, in silken mesh confined,
My water-fall.

Yet nest your dainty form I prize,
As sweeping back above mine eyes
It lets the drifled hillocks rise,
Where naderneath, in ambush lies
My pair of mice.

But when rough autumn winds sweep past,
Then can you shield me from the blast,
And round my neck a shelter cast
To keep me warm?

Alas, a summer friend are you,
And only kind while skies are blue,
I long have known the saying true
Old friends are better than the new
When trouble comes.

So ere the dog-day heats be fled
Let me your limsy glories spread;
For soon as winter whistles dread
I'll to once more about my head
My old scoop bonnet.

The Arabian Girl's Revenge.

A curious story is just now occupying the
columns of the *Faunberg* St. Germain.

So—three or four months since the great
hero of the old *Faunberg* was made to beat
with a strange emotion.

That the most beautiful of all its wealthy
heiresses—the most loved, and the most
courtied, and the most admired—had sud-
denly taken the determination of entering
the convent of the Visitation, at the Bar-
rie de St. Jacques, after a severe illness
brought on by some mysterious cause, which
the whole of the *Faunberg*, although uniting
together all their curiosity, inquisitiveness
and penetration, had never been able to dis-
cover.

The young lady had been upon the point
of marriage with a gentleman of standing
and station in society, of equal rank
and fortune with herself, and of great reputa-
tion in the scientific world. He had travel-
led much in the East. His work on Palae-
stine is the first of its kind yet published,
and altogether every excuse was made for
the deep affection he had inspired. As we
have said, the lover had travelled much in the
East, and there were the usual stories about
concerning the mystery of the exquisitely
furnished *entresol* he inhabited in the Rue
de Verannes, into which not even his most
intimate friends had ever penetrated, and
whence he sometimes stirred not for weeks
together. Dark insinuations were some-
times ventured upon by the over-suspicious
in these matters. The mansion wherein he
had fitted up this retreat belonged to his
mother, who seldom visits Paris. The gar-
den is large and retired, and the neighbors
sometimes wondered at hearing on moon-
light nights a sound like that of a guitar
coming up from beneath the trees, accom-
panied by a weak, small voice, somewhat
shrill and nasal, but evidently expressive of
love, in the songs which it attempted to
render. Folks are generally very frank on
the subject of other people's faults, and
numberless were the kind friends who insis-
ted on the mystery being penetrated; but the
heirress, past the bloom of early youth, be-
gged permission to judge for herself. She
had been surrounded by suitors ever since
she could remember, but had never been
really in love until this knight, artist, poet,
and *avant* had appeared before her. The
day of the wedding drew near, and confi-
dence grew greater. Many times was the
young lady on the point of inquiring into
the secret which she fancied was the only
one he had kept from her, when suddenly,
and without preamble, the long-wished-for
yet dreaded moment arrived, and the lover,
with a noble candor which endeared him
all the more to his fiancée, confessed that a
great trouble was on his mind. He had
brought from Constantinople an Arabian
girl, who had attached herself to him so
fervently that he had suffered her to accom-
pany him home.

"My heart was free when I consented to
her request," said the lover—"I had not
seen you then. But now my views in life
are altered, and I must be rid, with honor
of her presence."

The young lady was of a high and noble
mind, understanding all things, and there-
fore capable of forgiveness in all cases. She
pitied the girl and pardoned the lover, and
was the first to propose what he had intend-
ed to ask—permission to convey the poor
stranger back again to her native land. The
separation would be but short, the meeting
doubly sweet, when the memory of such
noble sentiment would for ever after be
present to them both. The preparations for
departure were made, the marriage was
put off for six weeks longer, and the gaping
world was wisely left to make its own com-
ments upon the "originality" displayed by
both parties. Meanwhile the lover had been
compelled to break the matter gently to his
Eastern bride, who bore it with the calm
endurance taught with such success to the
slave loves of the harem, who expecting
nothing, exacting nothing, are supposed to
be capable of supporting all things. One
request only did she make. Like Rebecca,
she claimed to look but once on Lyones's
face. She asked to see the new love whose
destiny had come across her own and un-
wittingly blighted her existence forever.
This one condition accepted, she was ready
to accompany her owner quietly away, and
would swear never to molest him more.
The demand was received with kind indul-
gence on the part of the lady. The looking-
glass had told her that she had nought to
fear from comparison with any style of

beauty belonging to any clime or country,
and she looked upon the interview rather as
an amusement than otherwise. The very
evening of the departure it was therefore
fixed to take place. The carriage, laden
with the baggage, stopped beneath the gate-
way of the hotel where the young lady re-
sided. A female figure, veiled from head to
foot, alighted, and, leaning on the arm of
the gentleman, whose mien was sad and
serious, mounted the stairs, at the head of
which, all smiles and beaming benevolence,
stood the heroine.

No welcome could have been more cordial,
no greeting more warm. The little slave
was coaxed and pacified, and made to feel
that no kind of jealousy lurked at the bot-
tom of the Christian's soul. She gazed with
dark and envious admiration at the fair,
dazzling beauty of her rival, but she received
her caresses with something like grati-
tude nevertheless. At the moment of part-
ing, the heiress, superb and generous in all
things, drew the poor forlorn stranger to her
bosom, and placed round her neck a chain
of considerable value. At this the wretch-
ed girl seemed overcome, and she asked per-
mission to embrace the lady for so much
kindness. This was accorded right merrily.
The heiress bestowed a hearty kiss upon the
stranger, which the latter returned with such
nervousity that a slight scream escaped her lips,
and presently she laughed at her own ab-
surdity in having expressed pain at the lit-
tle scratch which had been made upon her
cheek by one of the spiked gold ornaments
of the oriental head-dress worn by the stran-
ger. The lover departed with his charge,
but he always left uneasy after having be-
held the gloomy smile which had greeted
the single drop of blood which had followed
the wound. Soon after, as we have already
said, the lady was pronounced to be suffer-
ing from a strange disease. No one was
admitted near her, the doctors were power-
less, the malady grew worse, and finally it
was declared that the patient had retired to
the Visitation, where the ladies possess a
certain remedy for cancer. But from the
convent she never meant to remove. Not
long ago she became a member of the vis-
itand, and led at the banquet given on
Sunday last, she was the only one whose
veil was never lifted. They say that the
sight is frightful to behold, and that no one
could recognize in the hideous features which
the lady's dress every morning with such
pitying care, the once lovely countenance
of the beautiful Ernestine de V.

The lover returned in all haste, but he
knew beforehand of the dreadful result. The
little slave must have been a prophetess, for
she had told him what would happen.

A ROMAN HERO.

In the war between Rome and Carthage,
the Consul Regulus was taken captive. He
was kept a close prisoner for two years, pin-
ing and sickening in his loneliness, while in
the meantime the war continued, and at last
a victory so decisive was gained by the Ro-
mans, that the people of Carthage were dis-
couraged, and resolved to ask terms of peace.
They thought that no one would be so real-
ly listened to at Rome as Regulus, and the
therefore sent him there with their envoys,
having first made him swear that he would
come back to his prison if there should nei-
ther be peace or an exchange of prisoners.

This little knew how much more a true
hearted Roman cared for his country than him-
self—for his word for his life.

Worn and dejected, the captive warrior
came to the outside of the gates of his own
city, and there paused, refusing to enter, "I
am no longer a Roman citizen," he said, "I
am but the barbarian slave, and the Senate
may not give audience to strangers within
the walls."

His wife Marcia ran out to greet him, with
his two sons, but he did not look up, and re-
ceived their caresses as one beneath their no-
tice, as a mere slave; and he continued in
spite of all entreaty, to remain outside the
city, and would not even go to the little farm
he had loved so well.

The Roman Senate, as he would not come
in to them, came out to hold their meeting
in the Campagna.

The ambassadors spoke first, then Regu-
lus, standing up said, as one repeating a text,
"Conspicui patres, being a slave to the Car-
thaginians, I come on the part of my mas-
ters to treat with you concerning peace and
an exchange of prisoners. If then turned
to my advantage with the ambassadors, as a stran-
ger might not be present at the deliberations
of the Senate. His old friends pressed him
to stay and give his opinion as a Senator
who had twice been consul, but he refused
to debase the dignity by claiming it, he left
the command of his Carthaginian masters,
he remained, though not taking his seat.

Then he spoke. He told the Senators to
persevere in the war. He said that he had
seen the distress of Carthage, and that a
peace would be only to her advantage, not to
that of Rome, and therefore he strongly ad-
vised that the war should continue. Then,
as to the exchange of prisoners, the Cartha-
ginian Generals, who were in the hands of
the Romans, were in good health and
strength, while he himself was too much
broken down to be of service again, and in-
deed he believed that his enemy had given
him a slow poison, and that he could not
live long. Thus he insisted that no exchange
of prisoners should be made.

It was wonderful, even to Romans, to hear
of a man thus pleading against himself, and
their Chief Priest came forward and declar-
ed that, as his oath had been wrested from
him by force, he was not bound by it to re-
turn to his captivity.

But Regulus was too noble to listen to
this for a moment. "Have you resolved to
dishonor me?" he said. "I am not ignorant
that death and the extreme tortures are
preparing for me, but what are these to the
shame of an infamous action, or the wounds
of a guilty mind? Slave as I am to Car-
thage, I have still the spirit of a Roman.
I have sworn to return. It is my duty to
go. Let the gods take care of the rest."

The Senate resolved to follow the advice
of Regulus, though they bitterly regretted
his sacrifice. His wife wept and entreated
in vain that they would detain him, they
could merely repeat their permission for him
to remain; but nothing could prevail with
him to break his word, and he turned back
to the chains and death he expected as ena-
bled as he had been returning to his house.

A Good Old Minister.

Dr. John Brown in his charming "Spare
Hours," gives a pleasant sketch of an uncle,
one of the abstracted, kindhearted minis-
ters, great in his profession, but ill-versed in
the ways of the world. One of his adven-
tures is exquisitely told:

Uncle Ebenezer, with all his mildness and
general complaisance, was, like most of the
Browns, firm to obstinacy. He had estab-
lished a weekly-day sermon at the North
Ferry, about two miles from his own town,
Inverkeithing. It was winter, and a wild,
drifting, and a dangerous day; his daugh-
ters—his wife was dead—hesought him not
to go; he smiled vaguely, but continued get-
ting into his great coat. Nothing would
stay him, and away he and the pony stum-
bled through the dumb and blinding snow.

He was half-way on his journey, and
had got into the sermon he was going to
preach, and was utterly insensible to the
outward storm; his pony getting his feet
balled, staggered about, and at last upset his
master and himself into the ditch at the
roadside. The feeble, headless, wrapt old
man might have perished there, had not
some carter bringing up casks of whiskey
from the ferry seen the catastrophe, and
rushed up, raising him, and ditching him,
with much commiseration and blunt speech:
"Poor auld man, what brocht ye here in sic
a day."

There they were, a rough crew, surround-
ing the saintly man, some putting on his
hat, sorting and cheering him, and others
knocking the balls off the pony's feet and
stufing them with grease. He was most po-
lite and grateful, and one of these cordial
ruffians having pierced a cask, brought him
a horn of whiskey, and said, "Take that, it
'll hearten ye." He took the horn, and
lowering to them, said, "Sirs, let us give
thanks," and there, by the road side, in the
drift and storm, with these wild fellows, he
asked a blessing on it, and for his kind de-
liverers, and took a tasting of the horn.—
The men cried like children. They lifted
him on his pony, one going with him, and
when the rest arrived in Inverkeithing, they
repeated the story to every body and broke
down in tears when ever they came to the
blessing. "And to think of asking a bless-
ing on a toss of whiskey!"

Next Presbytery day, after the ordinary
business was over, he rose up—he seldom
spoke—and said, "Moderator, I have some-
thing personal to myself to say. I have of-
ten said that real kindness belongs only to
true Christians, but"—and then he told the
story of these men—"but more true kind-
ness I never experienced than from these
lads. They may have had the grace of God
in their hearts, I don't know; but I never
mean again to be so positive in speaking of
this matter."

INTERNAL REVENUE!

U. S. Collectors Notice.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INT. REV.,
Lexington, Ky., July 28, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of as-
sessments conformable to the provisions of
an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide
Internal Revenue to support the Government,
to pay interest on the public debt, and for other
purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended
by the act of March 3, 1865, have been returned
to me as Collector of the 5th District of Ken-
tucky, by the Assessor of said District for col-
lection, the taxes assessed under said act are now
due and payable.

This assessment styled the Annual List of
1865, includes the annual incomes for the year
ending December 31st, 1864; Carriages, Piano
Fortes, Gold and Silver Plate, and Gold Watch-
es, for the year ending May 1st, 1866, and for
licenses running from May 1st, 1865, to May 1st,
1866.

Tax-payers are hereby notified that I will be
present in person or by deputy, for the purpose
of collecting the taxes herein named, at the fol-
lowing times and places, to-wit:

Lexington, Fayette co., August 5, to August 28,
inclusive.
Nicholasville, Jessamine co., August 8, to Au-
gust 12, inclusive.
Paris, Bourbon co., August 8, to August 12, in-
clusive.
Richmond, Madison co., August 8, to August 12,
inclusive.
Frankfort, Franklin co., August 10 to August 15,
inclusive.
Liberty, Casey co., August 14 to August 15, in-
clusive.
Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co., August 14 to Au-
gust 15, inclusive.
London, Laurel co., August 17 to August 18,
inclusive.
Williamsburg, Whitley co., August 21 to Au-
gust 22, inclusive.
Winchester, Clark co., August 21 to August 23,
inclusive.
Stanford, Lincoln co., August 21 to August 25,
inclusive.
Harrodsburg, Mercer co., August 21 to August 26,
inclusive.
Barlowsville, Knox co., August 24 to August 25,
inclusive.
Cardiff, Nicholas co., August 25 to August 26,
inclusive.
Manchester, Clay co., August 25 to August 29,
inclusive.
Georgetown, Scott co., August 28 to August 31,
inclusive.
McKee, Jackson co., August 31.
Versailles, Woodford co., August 29 to September
2, inclusive.
Booneville, Wesley co., September 2.
Beattyville, 4.
Danville, Boyle co., September 4 to September
19, inclusive.
Monticello, Wayne co., September 18 to Septem-
ber 19, inclusive.
Somerset, Pulaski co., September 21 to September
23, inclusive.
All persons who neglect to pay the duties and
taxes assessed upon them within the time spe-
cified, can pay said duties and taxes at my office
in Lexington, within twenty (20) days from the
date of collection in their respective counties.
If said taxes remain unpaid at the expiration
of thirty (30) days, 10 per cent. penalty is liable
to be added and the amount collected by distri-
bution.

WILLARD DAVIS,
Collector 5th District of Ky.

EMPLOYMENT.

\$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell
Sewing Machines. We will give a
commission on all machines sold, or employ
agents who will work for the above wages and
all expenses paid. Address, D. E. Herrington
& Co., Detroit, Mich.
July 14-65

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

On the 31st day of December, 1865, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compli-
ance with an act entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

First. The name of the Company is "THE
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,"
and is located at Hartford Conn.

CAPITAL.

Second. The amount of its Capital
Stock is..... \$1,000,000
The amount of the Capital Stock paid
up is..... 1,000,000

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand and in Bank. \$15,153 07
Real Estate unencumbered..... 18,000 00
Cash in the hands of agents ..
course of transmission..... 98,321 82
Bills receivable for loans secured by
personal and collateral security..... 10,882 19
Interest accrued, mostly payable 1st
January, 1866..... 13,484 00
Rents accrued payable 1st January,
1866..... 392 50
The Bonds and Stocks owned by the
Company..... 1,419,637 00
Total assets of the Company..... 1,575,870 58

LIABILITIES.

Fourth. The amount of Liabilities,
due and not due to Banks and oth-
er creditors.....
Losses adjusted and due.....
Losses unadjusted..... \$53,925 77
Losses in suspense, waiting for fur-
ther proof.....
All other claims against the Com-
pany, unpaid dividends..... 9,414 00
Total Liabilities..... \$63,339 77

T. C. ALLYN, President.

Geo. M. COIT, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

Hartford County, ss.

January 5th, 1866.

Personally appeared T. C. Allyn, President,
and Geo. M. Coit, Secretary of the Hartford
Fire Insurance Company and made oath that the
foregoing statement by them subscribed is a full
true and correct statement of the affairs of said
Company and exhibits so far as can be ascer-
tained at this date its actual condition on the
thirty-first day of December, 1865.

[SIGNED] Before me

D. W. SKILLTON,

Notary Public.

AT DITORS' OFFICE, KY.

Frankfort, July 1st, 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true
copy of the original on file in this office.

[SIGNED] WITNESS WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and

affixed my official seal, the day and

year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS,

Auditor.

[No. 211.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 1st, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That Dr. J. M.
MILLS as Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance
Company of Hartford, Connecticut, at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provisions
of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the

Order from the Postmaster General—
Mails Resumed in the Southwest.

The Postmaster General has just authorized the following important mail communication in the Southern States:

On the route from Mobile, Alabama, to Columbus, Kentucky, the mail service is ordered on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; from Mobile, Alabama, by (Graftville, Beattor Road, State Line Station, Mississippi; Chickasaw, Winchester, Wabersboro, Red Bluff, Shoboto, De Soto, Quitman, Enterprise, Meridian, Maroon Station, Succorchie, Seacoal, Wabash Station, Shugruth, Macon, Crawfordville, Arhca, Marshens Station, Tibbi Station, West Point, Prairie Station, Egypt, Okalona, Verona, Tupelo, Saltillo, Baldwin, Booneville, Rienzi, Corinth, Purdy, Tennessee; Montezuma, Mount Pierson, Jackson, Gadsden, Humboldt, Trenton, Dwyer's Station, Pemberton Depot, County Line, Crockett Station, Troy Station, Union City State Line, Kentucky; Coyee's Landing, and Moscow, to Columbus, 472 miles and back, daily, or as much oftener as the trains may run, if required, and allow compensation at the rate of \$100 per mile, per annum, until the 30th of June, 1866, subject to reduction pro rata, if less than daily service be performed, or if any portion of the route be omitted on account of the non-completion of the road on the route from Columbus, Kentucky, to Artesia.

Mail service is ordered, with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for transportation of the mail from Columbus to Artesia, fourteen miles, six times a week, and allowed compensation at the rate of fifty dollars per mile per annum, until the 30th of June, 1866.

On the route from Jackson, Tennessee, to Cairo, Illinois, mail service is ordered with Charles Latimer, for the conveyance of the mail between Cairo, Illinois, and Columbus, Kentucky, as often as may be required, to connect with the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Railroad, and allow compensation at the rate of seventy-five dollars per mile per annum, until the 30th of June, 1866.

Italy.

There has never been a good understanding between the government of Pius IX. and that of Victor Emmanuel. From the time when the king, soon after his accession to the throne, secularized the property of the church, and took from the clergy the exclusive control of education, the pope has not ceased to regard him as an enemy of religion, and of the Roman Catholic church. Though it is more than ten years since Victor Emmanuel was excommunicated for these first encroachments upon the ecclesiastical prerogatives of Rome, the subsequent events of Italian history have tended to deepen, rather than to assuage, the feeling then excited in the bosom of his holiness. The formation of the kingdom of Italy, including not only Lombardy, but Tuscany, Naples, and even the greater portion of the states of the church, and the consciousness that, whatever be the declared purpose of the Italian government, the ardent desire of the people is that Rome should be occupied and proclaimed as the capital of the new power, have only the more exasperated the pontifical authorities. Nor is the character of the crisis the least mitigated in their eyes by the fact that their tenure of Rome, and their freedom to act there in any manner, except by the sufferance of the prince they abominate, is due to the presence of a French army under the orders of Napoleon, whom they distrust and despise.

Nevertheless, it is no secret that negotiations have for several months been going on between the cabinet of Turin and the cabinet of the Vatican, and the hopes of the more moderate liberals of Europe have been much animated by the apparent possibility of a reconciliation. The starting point of the undertaking appears to have been found in the fact that seventy Italian bishops are vacant. These cannot be filled without the consent of both the government of Italy and the pope. The vacancy of so great a number of important ecclesiastical dignities is the cause of much inconvenience, both at Florence and at Rome. Our readers can clearly understand that it is no trifle in a country like Italy that all episcopal functions are suspended in seventy extensive and populous districts. The people suffer and murmur at the privation; and the interests of neither kingdom or papacy are subserved; though probably of the two the papacy is the greater sufferer.

The initiative in the attempt at a settlement is said to have proceeded from the pope. His holiness applied directly, and without special ceremony, to Victor Emmanuel, requesting him to send a confidential envoy to Rome. The Commander Vegazzi was selected and sent accordingly, and communications have been constant between him and Cardinal Antonelli. The Italian government has, we believe, proposed to guarantee to the pope the secure possession of the city of Rome and its immediate dependencies; to protect the independence of the pope; and to furnish to his holiness, in consideration of recognition of the kingdom of Italy, the formal renunciation of every claim to the former provinces of the church which now constitute a portion of the kingdom, and the withdrawal of all countenance to the king of Naples or other pretenders, an annual revenue that shall be an ample equivalent for all that the pope is asked to concede. Along with this proposal, Vegazzi offered to negotiate a concordat regulating the appointment of Italian bishops, whereby the king should nominate and the pope confirm them.

The papal see has, we believe, shown throughout the transactions, a steady disposition to yield none of the important points required by Victor Emmanuel. The pope was especially unwilling to renounce the title to the lost provinces. In fact, he would consent to little else except an arrangement respecting the bishops. Accordingly, the attempt has resulted in nothing except to prove that it is not now possible for the two governments to arrive at an agreement.

It has been alleged that the French emperor has threatened to withdraw his troops from Rome in the event of this failure, but we presume they will remain there. We do Pius IX. but justice, however, when we say that his decisions are not formed from regard to their external consequences. He would refuse the offers of Victor Emmanuel with equal firmness, whether their refusal would lose him the possession of Rome or not.—Chicago Republican.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation into England, from Turkey, about the year 1718. It was first tried upon criminals, until its success was carefully tested.

The Late Rebellion, and the Lack of
True Inspiration in Those who Re-
belled.

The complete ending of the rebellion continues to puzzle those European publicists, who had so long ago determined the issue of the conflict by the logic of history, and an invincible array of precedents. It is yet all but impossible for them to realize the fact that a territory of so vast extent, of such exhaustless resources, with such variety in surface and geographical character, such strength of strategic position, fertility in supplies, facilities of intercommunication, numbering so large a population, occupied by a people possessing an extraordinary military and aristocratic basis of political institutions, on which the whole framework of society rested, could be reduced to submission by any possible force of war. The trouble with these foreign diviners was their failure to see that we were making, instead of following history, and creating, instead of accepting precedents.

Yet, it is doubtless true, that a large body of the people of the Southern States believed they could be free from the Union, if they would, and appealed, like their European advocates, for the sustenance of their faith to history and internal conviction. It was this persuasion which drove such civilians as Stephens and such soldiers as Johnston into the war, and filled really able Southern journalism with invectives against the "folly and madness" of the North, in dreaming she could coerce seven millions of brave people into obedience to the National Government. The same faith found sufficient root here to disturb us in the North for a time. But the result was that it made the government—in time—watchful and sober, as well as resolute, and toned popular excitement down to stern patriotic devotion, although we had to counteract all the while the timid and selfish among that class of our people who raised a periodical cry for an armistice, and peace at any price.

The secret of our strength in defiance of all the discouraging arguments offered to prove that we should fail, lay in the fact that the great body of the American people believed that the South lacked a good cause for which to fight. An army may battle for its flag alone, but a nation must have a principle at stake. It was precisely because the South had no tyranny to be free from, that she never could get to the point of voluntary self-sacrifice, stubborn as was her resistance for the time, which might have assured her freedom. To bring out such virtuous immolation to principle, the principle must be worth the offering. An institution repugnant to the spirit of progress and of the age, an institution offensive to humanity in all ages, could not furnish the required stimulus. The project to found a new republic, as Mr. Stephens said, with slavery as a cornerstone, did not yield a motive ample enough. Nor did the scheme to tear asunder our glorious Union—to gratify the vanity, passion and ambition of a privileged class—suffice. When the tyranny, covetousness and selfishness of the rebel leaders at length came to be exposed, in the progress of the war, the halo which surrounded the personal figures of their chiefs failed to attract the Southern people; and the rebellion, losing "the motive and the cue for passion" which it started with, fell through even more rapidly than it broke upon the country.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Santa Anna Upon the Empire.

Old Santa Anna, if the report is not a fabrication, is out against Maximilian, and an empire in Mexico, and wants the people to rally in favor of democracy. Santa Anna is in his element when he is stirring up political revolution, but his history will not inspire much confidence in his new-born zeal for democracy. He set out in his political and military career by expelling the Spanish royalists from Vera Cruz, and was deposed by turbid, but made himself Emperor. Santa Anna, at the head of the Republican party, succeeded against the Imperialists. He raised an insurrection against Pedraza.

A few years later he raised another against Bustamante, in favor of Pedraza. Scarcely in the Presidency, he made himself Dictator. From that time until he was expelled the country he was the fount of revolution when out of power, and the asserter of absolute power when in, his last official position being President for life, with power to appoint his successor. In his younger days he was the ablest of Mexican generals and the ablest of Mexican politicians, and if he were thirty years younger, might successfully clear out the French-Austrian empire, and establish his own instead. The burthen of Santa Anna's complaint against Maximilian is that he has introduced a new element of discord, has impoverished the treasury, contaminated the national dignity, &c., and he calls upon all parties favorable to liberty to unite for its restoration, against the vassal of a foreign potentate.

He declares that he himself is not the enemy of the democracy, but only of its excesses, and reminds the Mexican that J. C. Breckinridge that the Government of the United States is neither cruel nor oppressive. It has forgiven, with a largeness of heart new in the history of nations, those who aimed the deadliest blows at the national life, forgiven with a liberality which many prove in many such cases as that of John C. Breckinridge, to have been misplaced. How many men are there whose cheeks mantle with shame now, who would have welcomed even a little cruelty if it made their cause more respectable before the world.

The day of war is over, that of reconstruction has arrived. With whom rests chiefly the possibility of a sincere peace and permanent Union? Not with the North clearly, for she has suffered and bled for the peace which only permanent union can give. Not with the North, for having fought for this peace, she only now cements it by a magnanimity which few at the South could ever have expected or hoped for. No, it is with the Southern people themselves that the matter rests. And if there were any wisdom left in them, the men who plunged the country into war would be the first to press forward and sue for forgiveness. This bluster about cruelty is the resource of madmen. The records of the war are full of horrors which will be an inexhaustible mine for historian and philosopher. Time is sure to fix the guilt where it belongs, and John C. Breckinridge, with many more like him, if they were wise would quit cursing and take to prayer—prayer that their hearts may be humbled and their vision cleared; prayer, that with forgiveness of those who brought about the great American rebellion, may come forgetfulness of their crimes.

Of one thousand infants led by their mothers' milk not above three hundred die; of the same number reared by wet nurses, live hundred die.

Justice Coming Home.

Students at the United States naval academy are not permitted to marry, but some time since, before the naval school was removed from Annapolis, an amorous cadet, unwilling to defer his happiness till the receipt of his commission, ventured upon a private marriage with a young beauty of the place. Nothing remained but to keep the secret. The preacher knew nothing of this, however, and cursorily let the mouse out of the trap, so that an old professor, who disliked cadets because they besieged in squalls a certain pretty daughter he had, ascertained the fact without ascertaining but one of the names, and he court-martialed the cadet immediately. Despite the personal entreaties of the youth, the case was brought up. He acknowledged the fact, pleaded guilty and fell back upon the mercy of the court. The old professor, however, sternly objected; he stood upon law and good policy, and called for the lad's dismissal.

"You will take the bread out of my wife's mouth," said the cadet.

"I don't care," said the professor; "let justice be done, though the larder be empty."

"Do you know the lady's name?" urged the cadet.

"I don't want to know it; she isn't the criminal; it is you."

"My wife is your daughter!"

The old gentleman was overwhelmed with rage and shame. The court, acting upon his suggestion, and partly with a sly malice struck the cadet's name from the rolls. So the old gentleman had to pay, for a time, the expenses of both daughter and son-in-law. The lad got back in the navy during the rebellion and rendered a good account of himself.

Extensive Silk and Wine Growing Pro-
position.

A proposition has been made to the Agricultural Bureau by Attilia Valtellina, of Lombardy, Italy, to colonize eighty-two Italians in the State of New York or New Jersey, for the purpose of raising silks and vines. The proposer agrees to furnish one million grapevines and ten thousand mulberry trees, and will transport the laborers to this country for \$10,000, one-half to be expended in the purchase of vines, trees, silk worms, implements and other expenses. He says he has a perfect knowledge of the business, and that such a farm or plantation could be put in operation in three or four months. The first two years the production would be nominal, but the third it would pay a profit, and the fifth year he estimates the production at the enormous figure of \$500,000,000.

He says the climate of the States named is well adapted to the culture of wine and silks, and it only needs experienced workmen to develop the capabilities of the soil, which will render us entirely independent of foreign nations for wines and silks, which can be produced in this country as plentifully and as cheaply as in Italy. He refers to Hon. Geo. C. Marsh, American Consul at Turin, as a guarantor of his ability to perform what he proposes. The Agricultural Bureau having no authority to engage in enterprises of this kind, cannot entertain the proposition, but it is a matter well worthy the attention of capitalists.

J. C. Breckinridge on Cruelty.

There are few of us who have forgotten that famous or rather that infamous address of John C. Breckinridge, when, having safely skeddaddled into the Confederate lines, he denounced President Lincoln in bitter and almost beastly language, and detailed what things were not to be done while the gallant sons of Kentucky could "make that State sing to the music of their rifles."

Allowance may be made for the exaggerated feelings which called forth such descriptions four years ago, as we know how many men there are whose former denunciations of the North are now only a source of shame and vexation to themselves. But the times are altered. Men front to front on the field of battle learn mutual respect, and the accusations of the most violent become tempered by the stern logic of war. And, therefore, it is surprising that a man, even of the bad experience of John C. Breckinridge, reckless as we know him to be, should not at this hour have begun to perceive that the time has come for perfect truthfulness in stating the questions which brought on the war, and the questions to be settled, now that it is over. Mr. Breckinridge writes from Cuba whence, it is to be presumed, he wishes to return. As a preliminary to this return he does what? Act like a man beaten in fair fight and willing to own it? Not at all. He indulges in much the same talk as he used four years ago, and has the assurance to caution the government that "there can be no lasting peace founded upon cruelty and oppression."

Cruelty and oppression! Was it not cruelty and oppression that created that irrepressible conflict which has had so fearful a culmination? No one knows better that J. C. Breckinridge that the Government of the United States is neither cruel nor oppressive. It has forgiven, with a largeness of heart new in the history of nations, those who aimed the deadliest blows at the national life, forgiven with a liberality which many prove in many such cases as that of John C. Breckinridge, to have been misplaced. How many men are there whose cheeks mantle with shame now, who would have welcomed even a little cruelty if it made their cause more respectable before the world.

The day of war is over, that of reconstruction has arrived. With whom rests chiefly the possibility of a sincere peace and permanent Union? Not with the North clearly, for she has suffered and bled for the peace which only permanent union can give. Not with the North, for having fought for this peace, she only now cements it by a magnanimity which few at the South could ever have expected or hoped for. No, it is with the Southern people themselves that the matter rests. And if there were any wisdom left in them, the men who plunged the country into war would be the first to press forward and sue for forgiveness. This bluster about cruelty is the resource of madmen. The records of the war are full of horrors which will be an inexhaustible mine for historian and philosopher. Time is sure to fix the guilt where it belongs, and John C. Breckinridge, with many more like him, if they were wise would quit cursing and take to prayer—prayer that their hearts may be humbled and their vision cleared; prayer, that with forgiveness of those who brought about the great American rebellion, may come forgetfulness of their crimes.

[N. Y. Times.]

Of one thousand infants led by their mothers' milk not above three hundred die; of the same number reared by wet nurses, live hundred die.

A Wise Reform.

The French Empire has been to Algeria to see for himself why French civilization and French military rule cannot convert that country into a well governed and flourishing colony. He soon learned from the people themselves the errors of government which made the people dissatisfied, and determined wisely to reform them altogether. So soon as he got home he took the matter in hand, and has published his programme, which dispenses with the military authority for civil purposes, and gives the Algerines the same civil law that Frenchmen have in Paris, or any other part of France. Expenditures on fortifications and military posts are to be stopped, local self-government encouraged, the religion of the Algerines to be respected, frontier custom houses abolished, ports to be abolished, ports to be thrown open free, and everything done to make the people self-dependent and self-supporting. The Emperor thinks that by these means he will create in Algeria a respect for France and his own power, by showing how they can be useful and beneficial to the Algerines in extending their privileges, enlarging their liberties, and giving a wide and liberal scope to individual enterprise, instead of keeping them subject to the bayonet, and disconcerted with the restrictions imposed upon their freedom, with the humiliation natural to a proud spirited people, who are made to feel daily that they are a conquered people, not the equals of their conquerors.—Cin. Times.

The Southern Press.

We receive exchanges from North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and read them with considerable interest. As a general thing, they profess to regard the result of the war as a verdict against secession and slavery, and advise the people to so recognize and abide by it. The greater portion of them seem to be honest and sincere. There are more indications of smouldering disloyalty in the State of Virginia, than in the press of any other State. The loss of the great source of revenue, slavery, goes extremely hard with the representatives of Virginia sentiment, more so than we would have expected. Occasionally in other States some newspaper basely a latent spirit of rebellion, when the subject of slavery is mentioned, as did the Clarksville (Texas) Standard, when, in publishing certain general orders of Gen. Grant, it said: "Our citizens will perceive, the negroes are declared free. This declaration certainly does not legally free the negroes. It is a process of emancipation unknown to the Constitution, and without legitimate effect." But these instances are rare, and must not be accepted as reflections of the majority, who are wise enough to know that slavery is at an end, and that they must accommodate themselves to the changed relations of the negro and the white man. On the whole, so far as we can judge of the temper of the Southern people, we regard it as extremely encouraging. The press, at large, is disposed to do its duty, and we feel confident the people are or will be with them.

—Nash. Union.

A correspondent, writing from Richmond relates an incident, as follows:

"Talking of oaths reminds me of a local joke, which my pen cannot resist recording. A modest young country girl, on applying for rations to one of our relief agents, a few days ago, was asked if she had ever taken the oath. 'No, indeed,' was her terrified reply, 'I never swore in all my life.' 'But you must take the oath, my good girl,' said the agent, 'or I cannot give you the rations.' 'No, indeed, I can't, sir,' said the girl, 'mother always taught me never to swear.' The agent mildly persisted, and the maiden as pertinaciously refused all attempts at persuasion, until, overcome at last by the conflict between necessity and her high sense of moral duty, she stammered out, with downcast lids, 'Well, sir, if you will make me do such a horrid, wicked thing—I—' 'the Yankees!'"

The Steam Ram Dunderberg.

The dimensions of the steam ram Dunderberg, launched at New York on Saturday last, are as follows: Extreme length 380 feet, breadth of beam 68 feet, depth of hold to gun deck 21 feet, depth to casemate deck 29 feet, tonnage displacement 7,000, exceeding any other vessel of her class in the world.

The frames and floor are all of oak, hewed and planed so as to fit together solidly and then caulked. The sides are of timber in several thicknesses, varying from 25 feet at bilge to 7 feet at gun deck. She will mount four 15-inch and twelve 11-inch guns (the Dictator, it will be remembered, mounted but two 15-inch guns). The iron-clad plating extends six feet below the water line, and is 31 inches thick.

The casemate is of solid timber 31 feet thick; the plating of same, 41 inches thick; the top of casemate and the main deck outside it is covered with iron plating. In the engagement between the rebel ram Merrimack and our first Monitor, it will be remembered that the leak of the former broke off when they struck each other. In the construction of the Dunderberg the grow is built solid to the length of 50 feet, and upon this is secured the iron beam or ram of wrought iron, extending forward some 15 feet, and being also several feet below the surface of the water. It is the opinion of naval men that the work of the Dunderberg in this respect is of such strength and solid construction, as when collision takes place, to put the breaking off of the beam out of the question.

The machinery, consisting of engines, boiler, &c., from the Etna Iron Works, Livingston street, is of vast proportions. There are two horizontal direct acting engines, with cylinders of 100 inches in diameter and 45-inch stroke. The propeller is of brass, 21 feet diameter and weighs about 27,000 pounds. The main shaft is 21 inches diameter of wrought iron. The boilers are eight in number, of the horizontal tubular type with two tiers of furnaces one above the other, giving a continuous boiler front of 126 lineal feet, with a furnace front of 252 lineal feet. There are too donkey boilers, and several independent steam, bilge and fire pumps. The condenser is tubular, of Allen's patent, giving 12,000 square feet of surface. The condensing pumps are worked by independent engines, with steam cylinders of 30 inches diameter. By this means the main engines can run with greater velocity, not being embarrassed by the rapid working of the condensing pumps. The engines are fitted with an independent cut off, admitting of every grade of expansion between one-fourth and seven eighths of the stroke.

The accommodations for crew will be very large, and their quarters well lighted and ventilated, while the officers' rooms will be fully equal to those of any first-class vessel of war.

Wiertz, the Andersonville Torturer.

The process of white-washing traitors, which began with B. Lamar, and which we some months ago warned the public against, goes on. Wiertz, the scoundrel who was "Hog" Winder's chief agent in torturing our men at Andersonville, is soon to be tried at Washington, for his crimes against the helpless Union prisoners under his charge. We had not intended to say anything upon his case beforehand, but as we find a morning journal—the Daily News—making an attempt to whitewash him, and induce public sympathy for him and for "Hog" Winder as persecuted and misrepresented individuals, we feel ourselves at liberty to say that the guilt of Wiertz will be proved on trial, by the testimony not only of Union soldiers who suffered in the prison at his hands, but by that of Southern men, men of respectability and character, well known in their State, several of whom have voluntarily come North to be present at the trial and bear witness against the monster.

It will be proved by the testimony of these men that Wiertz caused the murder, in more than half a dozen cases, of unoffending prisoners; that his conduct was constantly of the most brutal and inhuman character, that he not only forced the guards to shoot prisoners without warning, but that in at least one case, for a slight misdemeanor, he caused two young men, prisoners, to be hanged without trial or preparation. They were seized about noon, and hanged the same afternoon.

It will be proved, too, that Wiertz, threatened with punishment, and covered with foul abuse, Southern men who moved by the piteous suffering of the prisoners, or at the request of Northern friends, attempted to alleviate their miseries even in ever so slight a degree. It will be proved that no language was too foul nor any cruelty too inhuman for this wretch to vent upon the helpless prisoners in his power, and that the tortures he made them suffer, and the miserable deaths they died under his treatment, gave him constant satisfaction and pleasure.

In short, Davis and Lee had no more zealous torturer in their employment, and Winder no more faithful agent and assistant, than this Wiertz, the proof of whose efficiency may be seen at this day in the nineteen thousand graves at Andersonville.—N. Y. Evening Post, Monday.

THE BUILDER OF THE ALABAMA.—Mr. John Laird, who built the Alabama, has been re-elected to the House of Commons as member from Birkenhead. But he did not achieve this success without receiving numerous and hard hits on account of the share he took in building and fitting out the Alabama. Wherever he made a speech he was taunted with the cry of "Who built the Alabama?" At one public meeting he was so much badgered by these interrogations that he promised to answer them at the close of his address. There was then put in his hand the written question, read aloud to the meeting: "Did Mr. Laird know that while the Alabama was under construction that she was intended for the confederate service?" He concluded his speech, and then withdrew without attempting to justify himself for having violated the law and disobeyed the Queen's neutrality proclamation by building a vessel of war for piratical purposes, to prey upon the commerce of a country in amity with England.—Washington Republican.

In the human skeleton there are two hundred and fifty-two separate bones. Hard-working people sometimes have an extra number which are formed near the joints of the thumb, fore fingers and toes. They are useful in increasing the power wherever they grow.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 24th Monday in September, 1865. July 21st—P.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865. and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 18, 1865—S.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

(GATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.) A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY., In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette, John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES OF this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—selection—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Professor R. W. Summers, and William T. Egbert,

Propose to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 24th Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired. August 8—2mos—11.

BRIGGS GOLD CO.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND. A Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, has been declared payable July 31st, 1865, to Shareholders of Record July 25th, 1865. Transfer Books closed from July 25th to August 1st, 1865. WALTER E. LAWTON, TREASURER. A. JOHN ST.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE CO.

FIRST DIVIDEND. A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, has been declared payable July 31st, 1865, to Shareholders of Record July 25th, 1865. Transfer Books closed from July 25th to August 1st, 1865. WALTER E. LAWTON, TREASURER. A. JOHN ST.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at my office until 1st September, next, for building

A WORK HOUSE,

Suitable for this city. I want plans, specifications, and estimates, reserving the right to accept or reject all, and not to be charged for any plan, specification, or estimate, unless the same be accepted and acted upon.

Any information in regard to the matter can be had by calling on me.

GEO. W. GWIN, Mayor
City of Frankfort.

Aug. 4, 1865—td.

NOTICE.

BY order of the creditors of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST,

County Court day—the following notes and accounts:

LIST OF NOTES.	
Bozotto, W.	\$ 15 28
Bacon, Miss Sarah	26 60
Bacon, Miss Sarah	14 51
Bacon, Miss Sarah	14 85
Brown, Orlando	413 55
Chambers, Jane & Mary	23 96
Cammack, A. G.	67 37
Craig, Will	9 02
Cott, Onbo	32 45
Cott, Thornton M.	40 00
Coddington, Robt.	6 37
Collins, R. (Sander's notes)	15 08
DeHoney, M. A.	25 17
Duval, M. M.	2 50
Emporium Stock	1 share
Flynn, W. T.	33 93
Graham, C. G.	20 00
Goodwin, H. G.	19 40
Green, H. S.	9 90
Henderson, John	90
Hasset, E. D.	25 25
Hamblenton, E. G.	13 46
Harris, Chas. H.	70 14
Harris, Chas. H.	30 62
Herbert, Geo.	15 05
Jones, Thos.	9 04
Johnson, C. B.	49 61
Julian, John J.	35 77
Kersey, S.	64 78
King, R. H.	36 62
Keenon, J. G.	250 00
Lewis, J. M.	3 50
Leo, Will.	1 61
Leonard, Chas. G.
Link, W. R.	30 44
Lobban, E. M.	44 02
Mayhall, P. M.	42 16
Mayhall, P. M.	12 00
Martin, Lucy A.	69 47
Melchoir, John C.	292 27
Milam, W. H.	6 34
McKee, A. R.	23 33
Major, P. H.	23 33
Neat, A. (2 notes)	23 15
Phybian, Chas. E.	14 45
Phybian, John L.	200 00
Phybian, Chas. G.	2 50
Phybian, John L. (adm'r)	164 86
Payne, P.	5 30
Peters, David A.	4 90
Russell, Robert	3 10
Steele, R. C.	3 10
Settle, W. H.	192 52
Shannon, J. W.	12 18
Stephens, Walker	180 83
Sobres, R. B.	150 00
Todd, Dabney	159 09
Todd, John M.	61 28
Theobald, T. S.	19 22
Triplitt, M. E.	132 23
Woodson, R. K.	20 32
Young, Berry S.	200 00

ACCOUNTS DUE T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Mrs. Jas. Monroe.....	\$ 1 63
Mrs. Daniel Epperson.....	1 10
L. Strieff.....	8 04
R. W. Scott.....	35
S. R. Hyeronimus.....	4 39
C. G. Graham.....	6 50
Thos. Heffer.....	1 13
Frank Cox.....	2 35
Z. Block.....	20
Chas. Egbert.....	4 23
Mrs. Robt S. Todd.....	3 50
John Julian.....	23 02
S. I. M. Major & Co.....	15 80
Mrs. L. Pugh.....	37 14
Graham & Co.....	18 60
Ed. Keenon.....	91 52
Mrs. L. L. Ashmore.....	
W. B. Polsgrove guardian for Misses	2 25
Leocomps.....	11 33
Charles Buckner.....	8 05
Mrs. Catharine Johnson.....	3 13
Miss Exum.....	3 05
W. R. Robb & Co.....	15 20
Ann Ford.....	1 45
John B. Major.....	2 48
J. V. B. Vanarsdale.....	1 00
Col. E. W. Morgan.....	5 00
Mrs. A. Flynn.....	2 80
John A. T. Burnley.....	75
W. B. Morgan.....	26 50
A. G. Cammack.....	70 05
Miss O. Triplett.....	2 80
John Rodman.....	1 90
Jas. W. Batchelor.....	1 25
Chas. Alger.....	8 20
Mrs. Merri.....	50
Mrs. S. F. Gaines.....	10
Wm. French.....	5 67
W. W. Whittington.....	2 77
Mrs. S. Hambleton.....	1 48
Thos. D. Tibford.....	16 08
Thos. D. Tibford.....	1 45
Mrs. A. Welch.....	1 00
Mrs. R. McMurdy.....	2 08
N. Kathleenburn.....	4 76
D. Brown.....	20
L. L. Major.....	6 00
Wm. Sneed Jr.....	22 95
Walter Flarity.....	10

RELIABLE INSURANCE.
UNITED LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
Of Kentucky.
CHARTERED CAPITAL - \$800,000
JOHN P. JACKSON, *President.*
C. F. BEYLAND, *Secretary.*
J. D. POLLARD, *Agent.*
Corner of Main and St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.
Fire and Marine risks taken at fair rates.

FOR SALE BY
DBUGGISTS & GROCERS.
July 14, 1865-3m*

States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.
June 13, 1865—6m.

July 14—lm—send bill to Gazotte Office, Nashville.

July 6, 1865. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
July 11—2m.
